

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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WORLD'S
EVENTS IN
PICTURES

AMERICAN
OLYMPIC
ATHLETES



RUSSIA'S
SOVIET
GOVERN-
MENT IN
OPERATION

CONFLICTS
IN EUROPE
SPORTS
SCIENCE
NEWS

AMERICAN BEAUTY TYPE

Miss Marie Forbes, whose charming personality and clever acting in lighter forms of entertainment have won her marked favor in the metropolis.

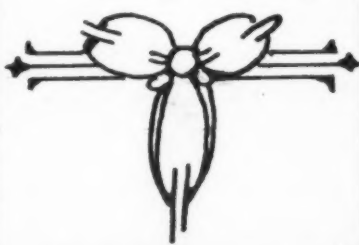
(Photo Ira D. Schwarz.)

Interesting Happenings in England, France and Belgium



Imposing ceremonies marked the laying of the cornerstone of the monument that is to be erected at Verdun, France, to commemorate the heroic defense of the city against the Germans. Verdun was the place where the French said: "They shall not pass." They kept their word, and after five months of terrific fighting the Germans were driven back.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Greeting interchanged between Premiers Lloyd George of England and Millerand of France. They are on the golf course, the cares of State momentarily laid aside and the utmost friendliness evidently exists between them.



Queen Mary of England shaking hands with Piper Findlater, a wearer of the Victoria Cross. He won it at the battle of Dargai in 1897, when he was shot through both feet, but sat up and played his comrades to victory.

The blessing of the waters of Ostend, Belgium. It is an annual ceremony, and is carried out with great pomp. The procession, led by young girls, is here seen passing along one of the quays of the great Belgian seaport.

(© Keystone View Co.)

NOTICE TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS:—The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL will pay \$10 for the best photographic print of any big event in the United States or Canada of the week's news taken by an amateur photographer. The editors will make the choice. Any other submitted prints used will be paid for at \$3 each. Prints not used will be returned only if postage is sent. Send the prints unmounted, any size. Address The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

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Third Party Convention and Political Candidates



CONVENTION OF FARMER-LABOR PARTY AND "FORTY-EIGHTERS" AT CHICAGO, JUNE 14.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

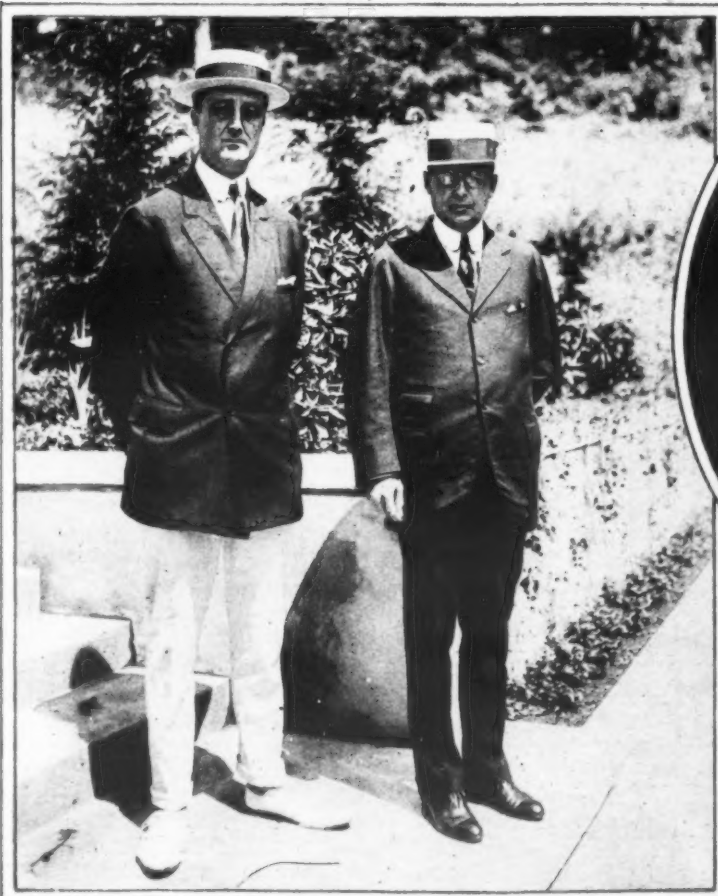


MAX S. HAYES
Lawyer of Cleveland, nominated for Vice President by the Farmer-Labor Party.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A THIRD party, the Farmer-Labor Party, nominated candidates for President and Vice President at Chicago on July 15. It is a somewhat singular fact that neither of the two candidates was either a farmer or a laborer, both being lawyers. The nominee for President was Parley P. Christensen of Salt Lake City and the nominee for Vice President was Max S. Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Christensen came into public prominence some years ago by defending the I. W. W.'s, and it is possible that this fact had considerable weight with the more radical delegates to the convention. The gathering was a tumultuous one. An attempt had been made to amalgamate the farmer, the laborer, the single taxer, and "Forty-eighters" in a single party. A formal union was in fact effected, but the labor element so strongly dominated the convention that both the Single Taxers and the "Forty-eighters" withdrew. The former nominated a candidate of their own, Mr. Robert MacAuley of Philadelphia, a former newspaper reporter. The "Forty-eighters" made no nominations, but retained their organization, reserving action for a future date.



P. P. CHRISTENSEN
of Salt Lake City, Utah, nominated for President of U. S. by Farmer-Labor Party
(© International.)



COX AND ROOSEVELT
Photographed together at the home of T. T. Ansberry in Washington just before leaving for conference with President.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



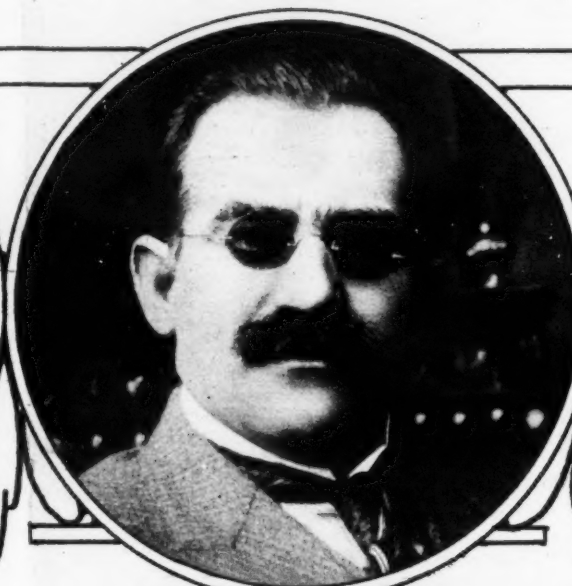
GEORGE E. WHITE
of Marietta, Ohio, chosen to succeed Homer S. Cummings as Chairman of Democratic National Committee.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

THE Democratic National Committee on July 20 chose Mr. George H. White of Marietta, Ohio, as Chairman of the committee and manager of the Cox campaign. Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the former Chairman, had resigned in order to leave himself free to make speeches for the Democratic candidates in the campaign. Edmond H. Moore had been offered the position, but refused, and Mr. White was chosen. He is a former Congressman, a Princeton graduate, and a personal friend of both Governor Cox and President Wilson. He is a tall, sinewy man in the early forties. He is engaged in the oil business at Marietta. It is said that he has executive ability and business sagacity of a high order. He speaks well and to the point, but makes no pretensions to oratory. One of his first undertakings will be to select an Executive and a Campaign Committee. He will go to New York shortly to establish headquarters.

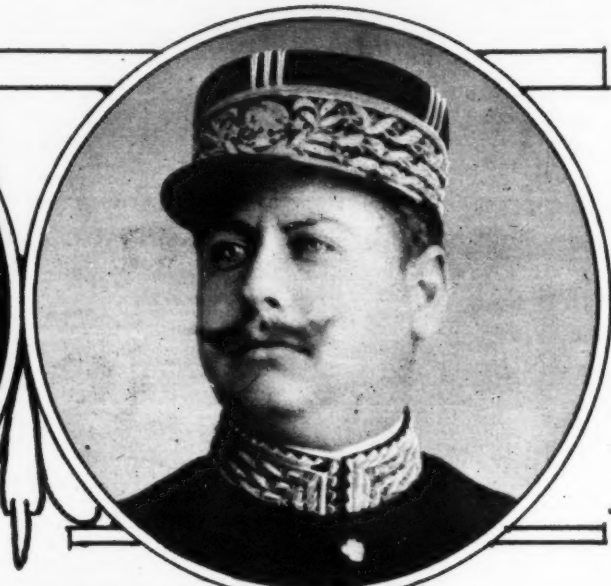
Figures Prominent in the Mexican Revolution



GENERAL P. E. CALLES
Minister of War in new Cabinet.



GENERAL PABLO GONZALES
Now under arrest in Mexico City.



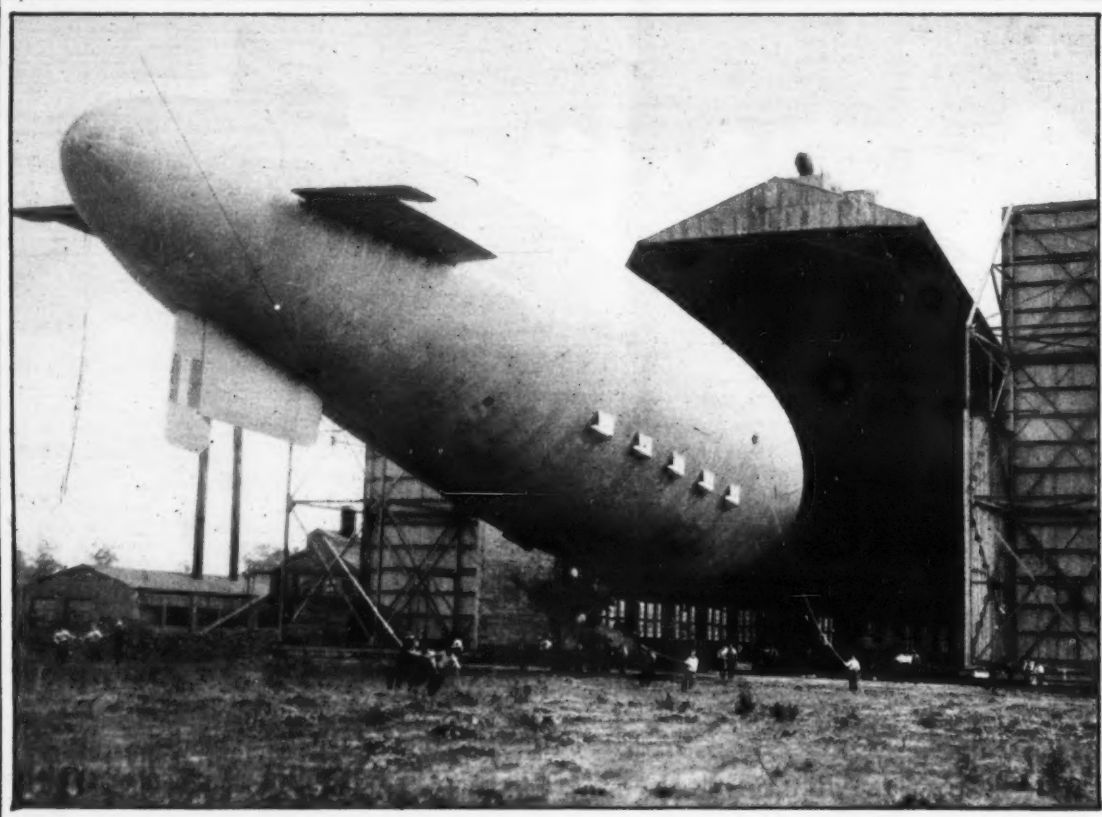
GENERAL J. B. TREVINO
Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

THE recent revolution in Mexico, in which Carranza was driven from power and met his death by assassination, has not brought peace to that troubled country. De la Huerta was scarcely placed in the Presidential chair before a new revolution was plotted. The leader this time is alleged to be General Pablo Gonzales, who was active in

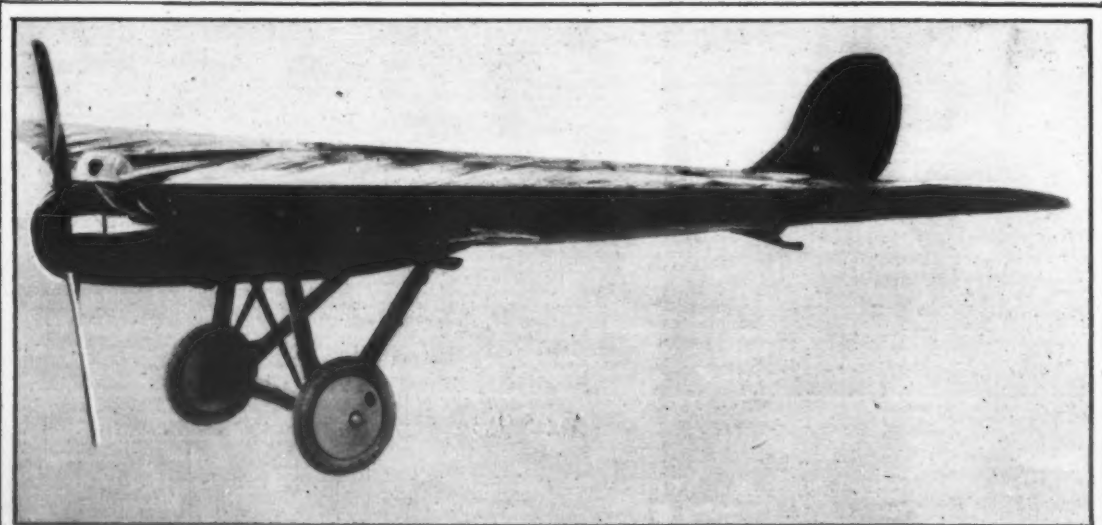
overthrowing Carranza, and is now opposing Carranza's successor. He has been arrested and is being held for trial in Mexico City. One of his subordinates, General Jesus M. Guajardo, who was under Gonzales and who revolted against De la Huerta in June while in command of 2,000 men near Torreon, was captured at Monterey July 17 and,

after a summary court-martial, was executed the next morning at daybreak. The fact that his revolt only lasted twenty days is taken to indicate the strength of the new Government. Guajardo, who was known as the "killer," was responsible for the deaths of eighty women and children when he wrecked one of the last trains of the Carranza party.

New Developments in Aviation

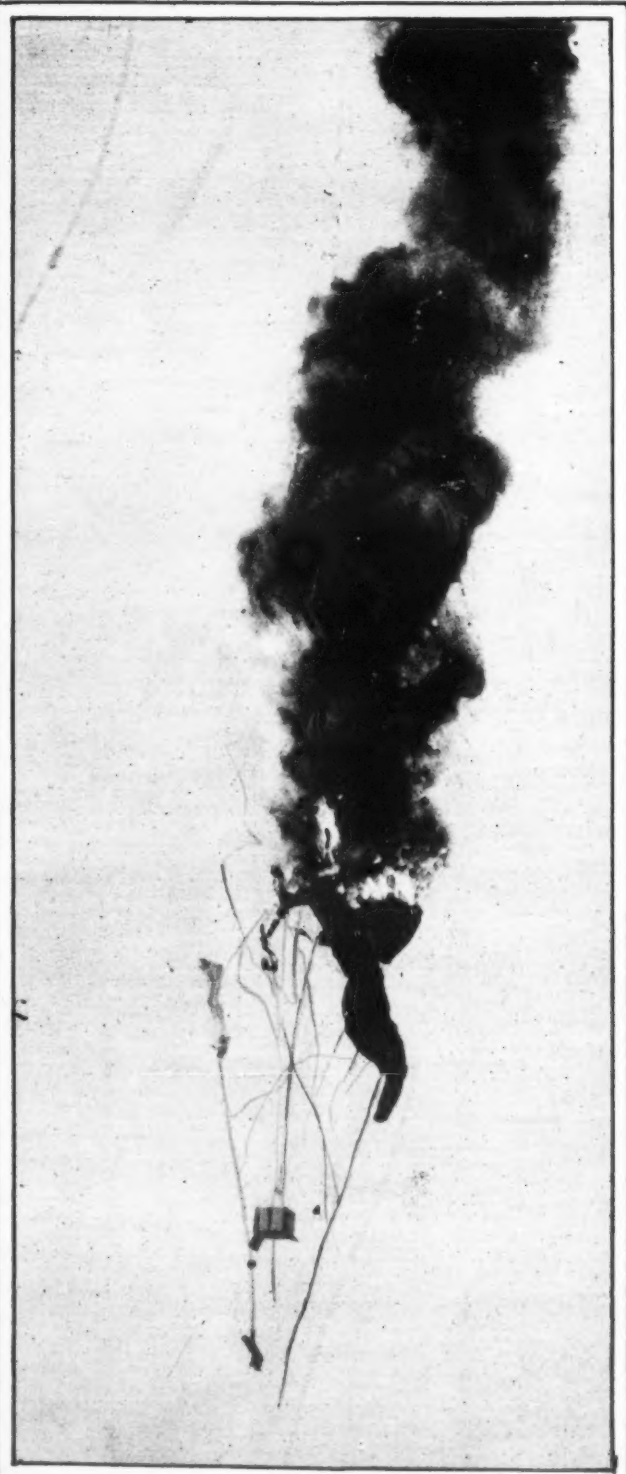


FIRST FLIGHT OF U. S. NAVY AIRSHIP D-1. IT IS 200 FEET LONG, HAS A SPEED OF 58 MILES AN HOUR AND A CRUISING RADIUS OF 1,000 MILES.
(Goodyear News Service.)



Mystery ship produced by William B. Stout, an American aeronautical engineer. The monoplane is nothing but a giant wing, with all the machinery and trussing in the wing. The engines are set in the leading edge, the passengers are inclosed between the surfaces of the wing skin, and every part that is exposed to the air is designed to lift. The ship follows more closely the butterfly than the bird in its plan, and gives more surface within smaller dimensions than has hitherto been thought possible.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



War thrills were furnished in abundance at the recent Royal Air Force Aerial Pageant at Hendon, England, on July 3. A kite balloon is here shown falling in flames after it had been shot down. The observer escaped by leaping from the blazing balloon with a parachute, and reached the ground safely. It was an exact duplication of many such occurrences during the war.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

German Delegates at Spa



Flashlight taken of German delegates on their special train on the way to Spa. They are, left to right, seated: Chancellor Fehrenbach, Minister of Foreign Affairs Simons, Minister of Finance Wirth. Standing: Secretary of State Albert and Minister of Economics Scholz.

Workmen at the Spandau (Germany) salvage works, destroying shells by means of acetylene torches. Metal will be used for peace purposes. (© International.)



THE Spa Conference, while it did not accomplish all that had been hoped from it, achieved substantial progress in securing German compliance with the terms of the peace treaty. The Allies had become dissatisfied with the leisurely exchange of notes on the various provisions of the treaty that permitted any amount of evasion and delay and determined to meet the German delegates face to face. This was done and definite results were secured. Pleas for delay or further discussion were refused, and answers on certain features were demanded on the same afternoon of the following day. The most difficult question was that of coal. The Germans pleaded that it was impossible to deliver the 29,000,000 tons annually that the treaty demanded. They wanted instead to furnish 13,000,000. It was finally determined that they must furnish 2,000,000 tons a month, and were assured that the Allies would occupy the Ruhr district if there was any failure in delivery.

Prince Joachim of Germany and Former Wife



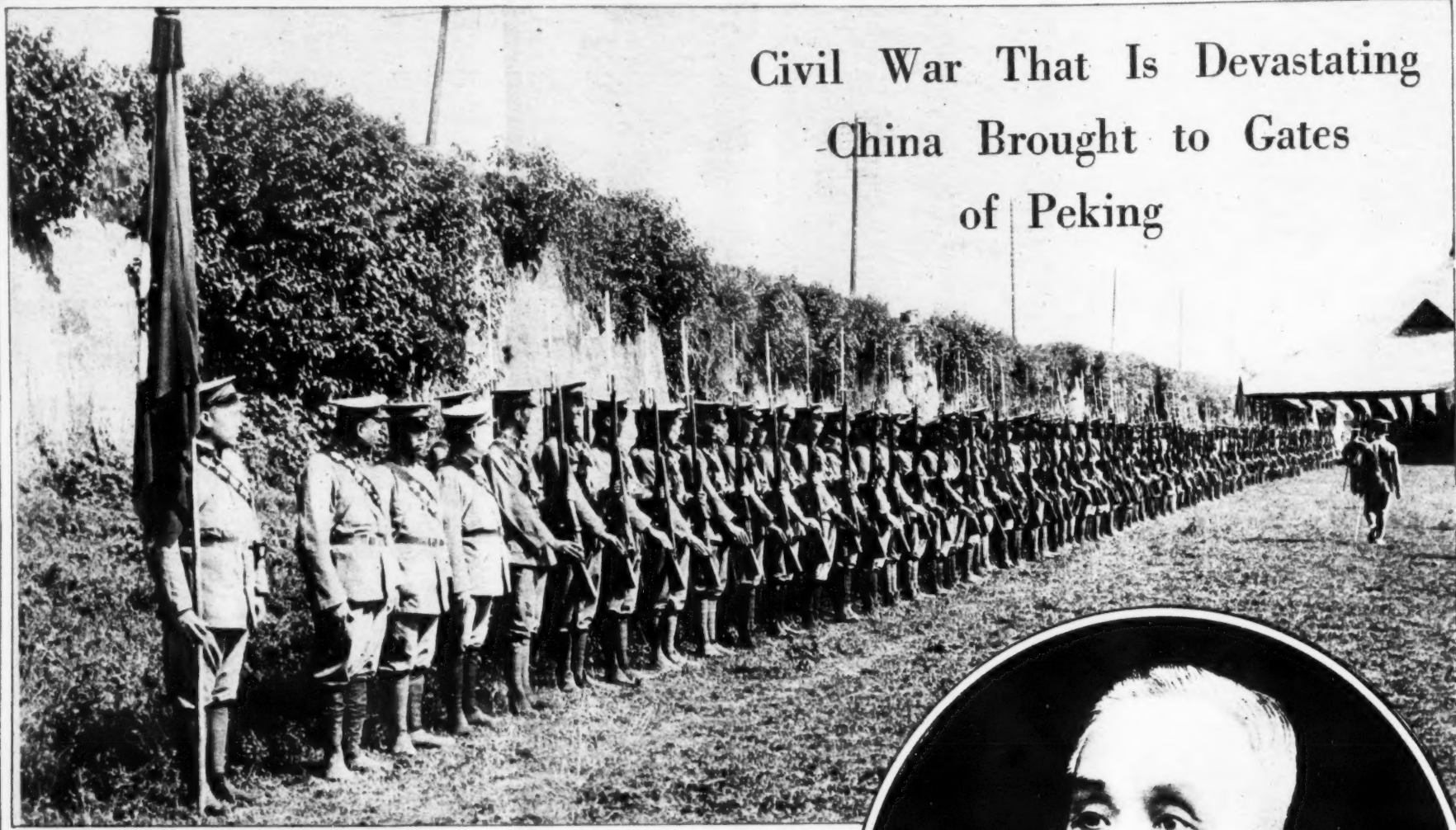
PRINCE JOACHIM
Sixth son of the former German Emperor. He committed suicide in his home at Potsdam July 17. He was 29 years old. He was in financial difficulties and had been divorced.

GERMANY was startled on July 18 by the news that Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the former German Emperor, had committed suicide in his residence, the Villa Liegnitz, at Potsdam. The report was at first denied, but afterward confirmed. It seems that the Prince had returned to his home early July 17 in an agitated state and had shot himself about 8 o'clock in the morning. The real cause of the suicide is unknown. By some it has been laid to his domestic troubles, he having secured a divorce from his wife; by others it is attributed to financial entanglements. It is said that the Prince had been apprehensive lest he should be forced to remove from his residence at Potsdam and perhaps leave the country. He is said to have been the favorite son of the ex-Empress, and his death was concealed from her because of the fear that it might prove fatal to her in her present condition of health. The Prince was reported early in the war to have been wounded, but this report has never been fully substantiated. A few weeks ago he made a visit to his father at Doorn, Holland, and was then reported to have been in cheerful spirits.



Former wife of Prince Joachim who before her marriage with him in 1916 was the Princess Marie Auguste of Anhalt. Joachim was divorced from her last year. She has one child. (© International.)

Civil War That Is Devastating China Brought to Gates of Peking



Students at the Chinese War College at Canton that corresponds to our West Point.
(© Keystone View Co.)



GENERAL TUAN CHI-JIU
Former Premier of China, and now in command of forces that are battling with the troops of Wu-Pei-fu at the gates of Peking.
(© Keystone View Co.)

GENERAL CHANG SOU-LIN
Military commander and civil Governor of Feng-tien Province and former ally of Tuan, whom he is now fighting.
(© Keystone View Co.)



HSU SHIH-CHIANG
President of China, who was elected to that position on Aug. 10, 1918, and inaugurated on Oct. 10 of the same year. He is an able and sagacious statesman.

REVOLUTIONISTS are threatening at present the capture of Peking.

Negotiations had been opened at Shanghai between representatives of the Northern Government and representatives of the Canton Government, the latter having become dissatisfied with the militaristic aims of the Kwang-si and Kwan-tung leaders. This, it was expected, would have led to a speedy reunion of the main factions whose antagonism had for years kept the republic in turmoil. New problems developed, however, through the dismissal of General Hsu Chu-Cheng, resident Commissioner of Inner Mongolia and commander on the northwest frontier. This action had been taken early in July, and was due to hostile feeling between the Reform Party, at whose head was General Chang Tso-ling and the Angy Party, to which Hsu Chu-Cheng belonged. His colleagues, General Wu Pei-fu and Tsao-Kun, took up arms in his behalf and threatened an advance on Peking. This created a panic in the capital. Efforts were made to compose the quarrel, and the President, Hsu Shih-Chiang ordered both sides to retire to their barracks and enter upon negotiations. The effort was ineffective, however. Tuan-Chi-jui was surprised by Wu-Pei-fu's troops south of Nanyuan and retreated toward the capital. In the severe fighting that followed July 15-18 the forces of Wu-Pei-fu were victorious. The demoralized troops of Tuan Chi-jui were reported as retreating toward Peking. The Diplomatic Corps in that city served notice on the Government that Peking must not be bombarded and that the safety of foreign residents must be assured. The gates of the city were closed and martial law declared. Members of the old imperial family appealed to the foreign legations for protection, as they feared that they would be made the victims of propaganda, alleging that General Wu-Pei-fu was carrying on a movement for the restoration of the monarchy.



VIEW OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY AT PEKING, CHINA, WITH THE PALACE OF THE FORMER EMPEROR'S PALACE AT LEFT. CHINA IS NOW A REPUBLIC.

Powerful Trio in the Bolshevist Terrorist Group



M. DJERGINSKY
Head of the "Extraordinary Commission against Counter-Revolution" and the man who holds in his hands the power of life and death over any who incur his suspicion or disfavor. His powers are unlimited and he mercilessly exercises them

(Photos © Keystone View Co.)

THE Bolshevist rulers have now been in control of Russia long enough to enable the world at large to judge the value of its new experiment in government. The controlling figures are Lenin, the practical dictator, and Trotzky, the Minister of War. The former is by far the more intellectual of the two. Trotzky is a fiery orator and the mouthpiece of the decisions reached by the Government. They have surrounded themselves with a group of leaders quite as fanatical as themselves, but who are devoted heart and soul to the revolution and, as far as is known, are loyal to their leaders. Exact information as to conditions in Russia has not been obtainable until recently. The world's knowledge is derived chiefly from the stories told by refugees and from narratives of diplomatic officials who have resided in Russia during the rule of the Soviet regime. These agree in the statement that for a long period a veritable reign of terror existed in Russia. Men and women were shot, sometimes singly, sometimes in squads, with scarcely a pretense of trial. Horrors of the French Revolution are not comparable with those that have occurred under Soviet rule. The killings have been accompanied in many cases by revolting cruelty, torture and mutilation being common. Testimony can be gathered from the columns of official Bolshevist organs confirming the execution of thousands of suspected persons. It is now claimed by the Soviet that this reign of terror has been abolished. As regards social and economic conditions in Russia, the testimony is a unit. Agriculture has been paralyzed, because the peasants, following the confiscation of their crops by the ruling authorities, have simply sown enough to support themselves and families. Even when compensation was offered it was in worthless money that would purchase scarcely anything that the peasants required. Transportation has utterly broken down and three-quarters of the rolling stock and locomotives have been put out of commission. Mining operations are not employing one-third of the men that they did before the downfall of the Czar. The output of the factories is less than one-half of the normal production. An enormous inflation of the currency has taken place, owing to the fact that money has been printed as fast as the presses could turn it out. In the great cities of the empire cholera, typhus and other diseases due to malnutrition have claimed thousands of victims. Petrograd has been reduced from a city of over two million inhabitants to one of 650,000. Deaths during the past Winter were so frequent that coffins had to be rented instead of sold, as there were not enough to provide for the interment of the dead. Some of these facts are admitted, others are palliated by the Soviet Government. It has been claimed that what conditions existed were only those that were inevitable in so great a revolution as that which has convulsed the former empire.



KAMENOV
Mayor of Moscow and head of the Moscow Soviet. He is an old-time anarchist and has been foremost in seconding the most drastic methods proposed by the Soviet regime.

MME. BALABANOVNA
Foremost in the councils of the autocrats who rule Russia. She is represented as able and implacable.



Men Who Hold the Reins in the Russian Soviet



May Day procession at Moscow, the capital of Soviet Russia. The float in the foreground represents "Labor Triumphant." The labor situation in Russia has been in a most unsatisfactory condition, and Lenin and Trotzky have recently taken drastic steps to remedy it. The armies in the field after the downfall of Denikin and Kolchak were declared to be "armies of labor" and were mobilized as such under military discipline.

(Photos © Keystone View Co.)



RED TROOPS HEADED BY MILITARY BANDS MARCHING THROUGH MOSCOW CELEBRATING THE VICTORY OVER DENIKIN. THE ONLY INTERNAL MILITARY RESISTANCE REMAINING IS THAT DIRECTED BY WRANGEL IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

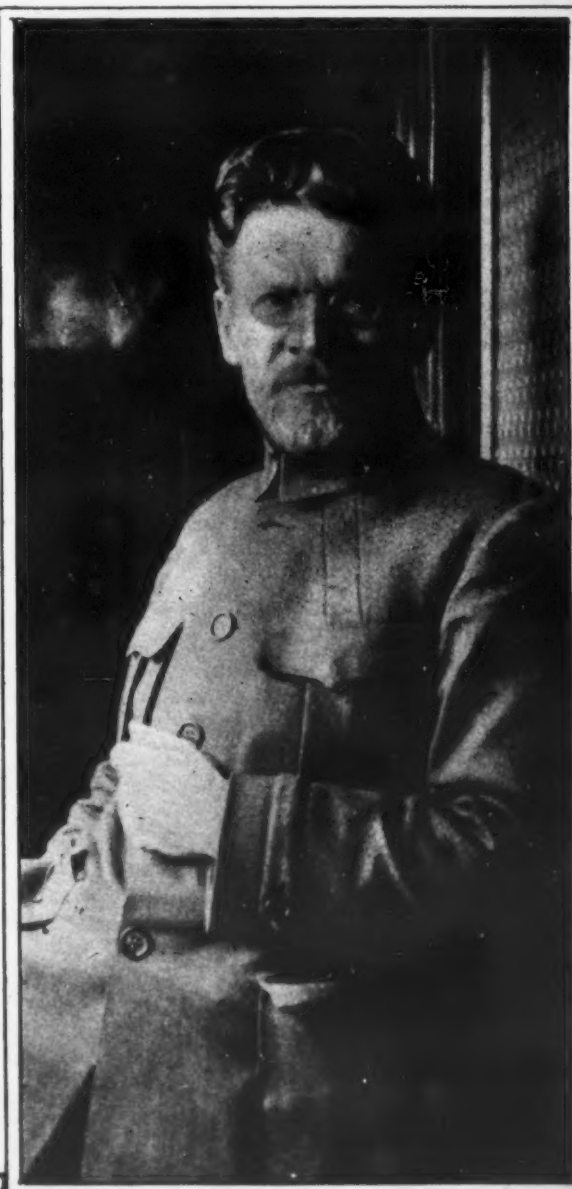
Government and Phases of Bolshevist Life and Rule



A 1,000-ruble note with Communist propaganda printed upon it in seven languages—Russian, German, Italian, French, English, Chinese, and Arabic. The languages differ, but the exhortation is the same: "Proletarians of all countries, unite." The propaganda carried on by the Bolshevik Government is indefatigable and is successful to an extent that has caused great uneasiness among other nations. The 1,000-ruble note formerly was worth about \$5.00. Now it will purchase perhaps a pound of butter or tea.



Buharin, Zinoviev, and Kamenov, leading figures in the Soviet Government, studying a map of the Polish front. Buharin has been active in the suppression of freedom of the press. Zinoviev, perhaps the most fanatical of the three, is a fiery orator and an advocate of terrorism. Kamenov has been influential in shaping the edicts of the Bolshevik Government. They are said to be devoted heart and soul to Lenin, the dictator.



Kalenin, one of the most intellectual men in the Bolshevik regime, and an effective speaker, shown in the private car of the propaganda train in which he is touring Russia.

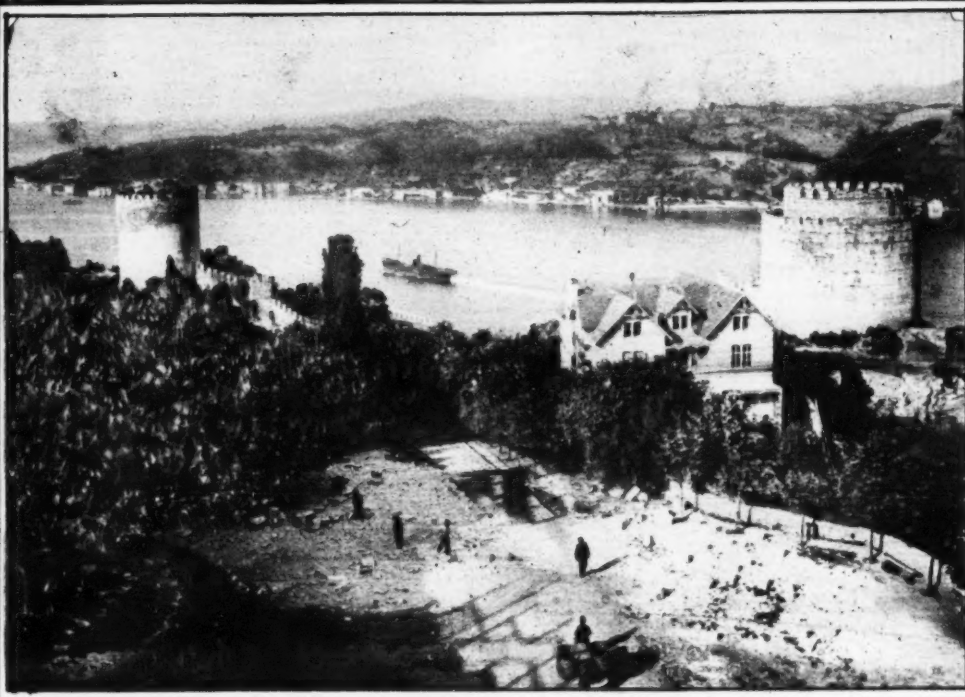
Greek Offensive Against Turkish Nationalists and



CONCENTRATION CAMP OF BRITISH SOLDIERS OUTSIDE CONSTANTINOPLE AS PART OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION.
(© American Red Cross Official.)



MUSTAPHA KEMAL, LEADER OF THE TURKISH FORCES WHO WERE DISASTROUSLY DEFEATED IN COURSE OF GREEK OPERATIONS THAT LED TO CAPTURE OF BRUSSA.
(© Keystone View Co.)



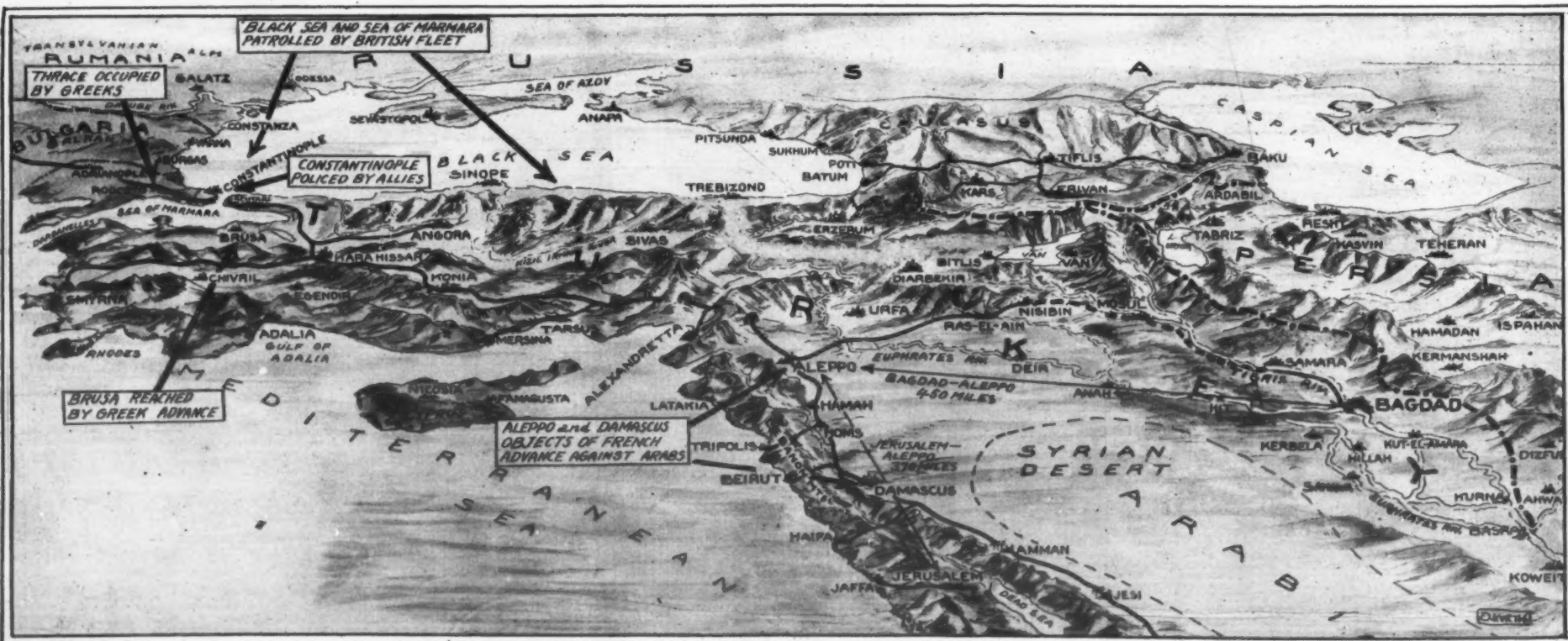
BEICOS BAY ON THE BOSPORUS, WHERE BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELLED ASIATIC SHORE. THE TOWERS SEEN ARE THOSE OF MOHAMMED THE CONQUEROR.

THE Greek offensive in Asia Minor has been consistently successful.

The Turkish forces under Mustapha Kemal were disastrously defeated at Ak-Hissar and thrown into utter rout. The Greeks advanced to Brussa, which they captured after only a feeble resistance. Brussa is a town 57 miles southeast of Constantinople and was formerly the capital of the Ottoman Empire in Asia. At the time that expulsion of the Turks from Europe was threatened Brussa was frequently spoken of as the probable capital that would take the place of Constantinople. British war ships co-operated with the Greek advance and rendered essential service by shelling hostile forces on the shores of Asia Minor. The Turkish Government and people are reported to be demoralized

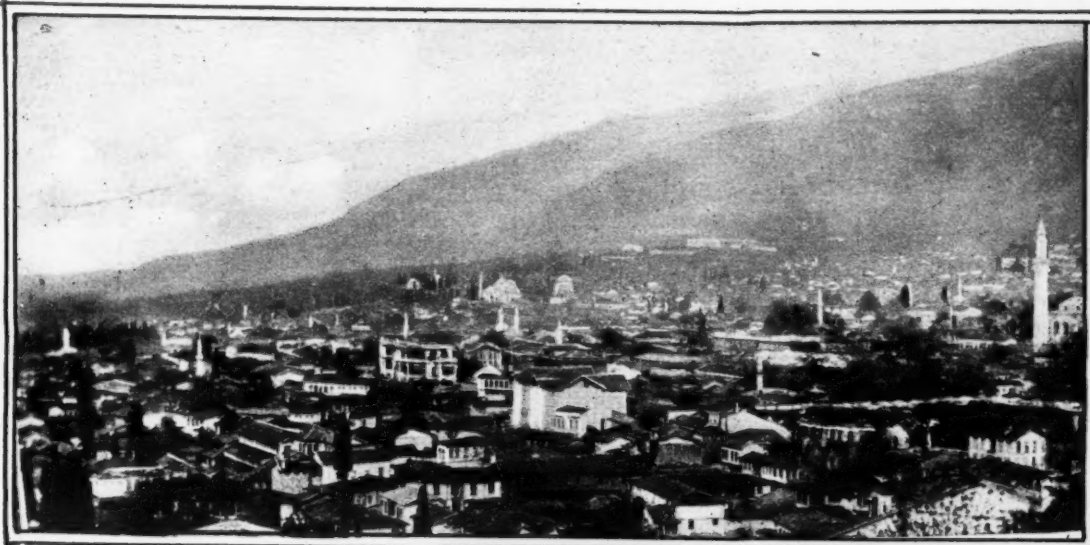
by the defeats of the Nationalists under Kemal. Their consternation has been increased by the flood of refugees pouring into the Turkish capital. The success of the campaign was hardly in question from the beginning, as the Greeks had a well-disciplined army of 100,000 men with ample arms and munitions, while the forces commanded by Kemal were of inferior quality and did not exceed 57,000. There is scarcely a doubt that the Turkish Government, although disavowing complicity with Kemal, was secretly in sympathy with him and as far as possible furthered his undertakings.

Further operations have been carried on by the Greeks in the matter of the occupation of Thrace, which was assigned to them by the terms of the Peace Treaty. Preparations had been made for resistance on the part of the Turks in that province, and in this they were said to have the support of the Bulgarians and other Slavic elements.



MAP OF FORMER TURKISH EMPIRE AND PROVINCES THAT HAVE BEEN SHORN FROM IT BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE PEACE TREATY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOSTILITIES NOW IN PROGRESS.

Tension Between the French and Arab Forces in Syria



City of Brussa, that has been captured from the Turkish Nationalists by the Greeks. It is a beautiful city, about 57 miles S. S. E. of Constantinople, and was formerly the seat of the Turkish Sultans. It has a flourishing commerce.

Gordon Highlanders marching through Constantinople on their way to reinforce a company of British Indian troops who had been attacked by Turkish Nationalists at Ismid, a port about 50 miles east of the Turkish capital.

(© Central News.)



Orders have been received, however, by the Turks in the province to offer no resistance to the Greek occupation, and at latest accounts it was proceeding satisfactorily. The outstanding feature of the week has been the brusque letter addressed to the Turkish Government by the Supreme Council of the Allies. It is one of the most drastic communications in the history of modern diplomacy. It reviews the conduct of the Turks in their treatment of the Armenians and holds them to full responsibility for joining the Central Powers in the war. It demands immediate signature of the Peace Treaty and as an alternative threatens the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The receipt of the letter caused dismay in Constantinople. Two Ministers resigned from the Cabinet and threats were freely made that the treaty would not be signed. It seems apparent that the long period of indecision of the Al-

lied Powers in their treatment of the Turks has finally come to an end. While hostilities had been going on in Anatolia, another outbreak threatened in Syria between the Syrian Nationalists under Prince Feisal and the French forces under General Gouraud. Syria had been assigned to France as a mandatary after a prolonged discussion of the question at the Peace Conference. It was claimed by the Arabs that Syria should be placed under Arabian control. Forces were raised by Feisal to resist the threatened French occupation, and an ultimatum was issued by General Gouraud demanding compliance with the decision of the Peace Conference. It seemed for a time as though hostilities were inevitable, but it was reported on July 20 that the French mandate over Syria had been accepted by Feisal under conditions. Whether those conditions would be accepted by the French was a matter of conjecture.



EMIR FEISAL
head of the Arab forces who have sought to hold Syria.

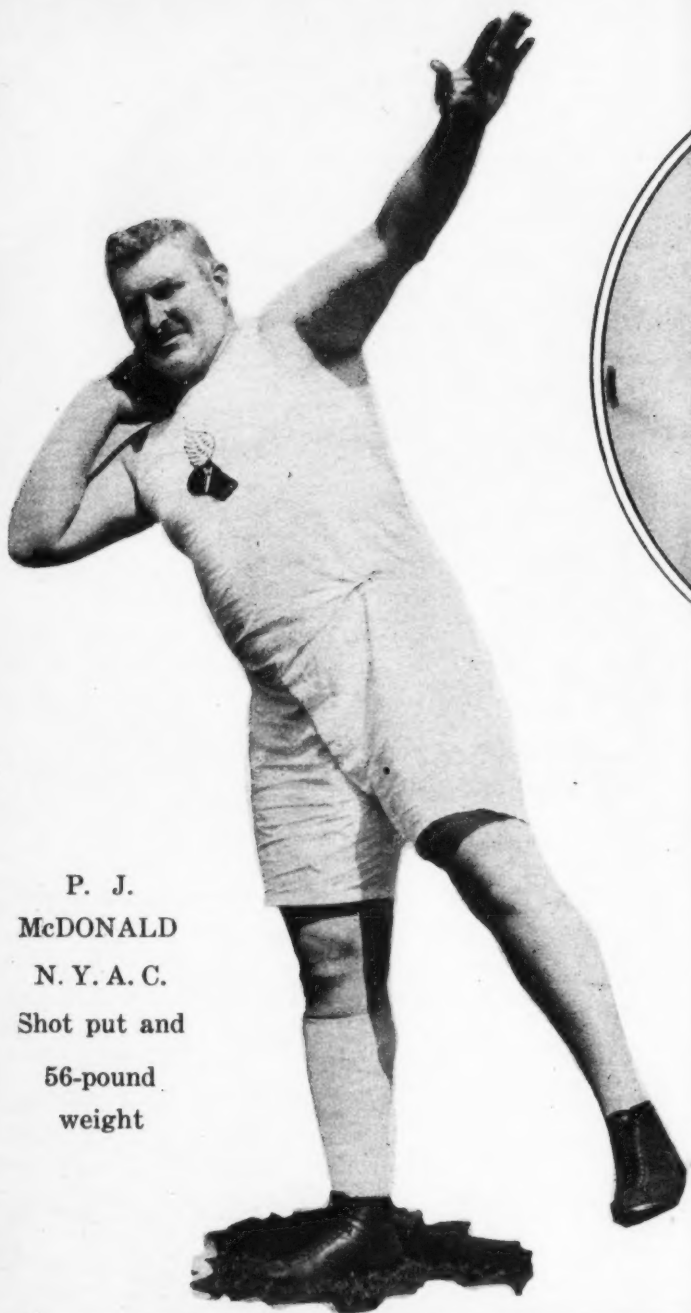


GENERAL GOURAUD
Commander of the French forces in control of Syria.

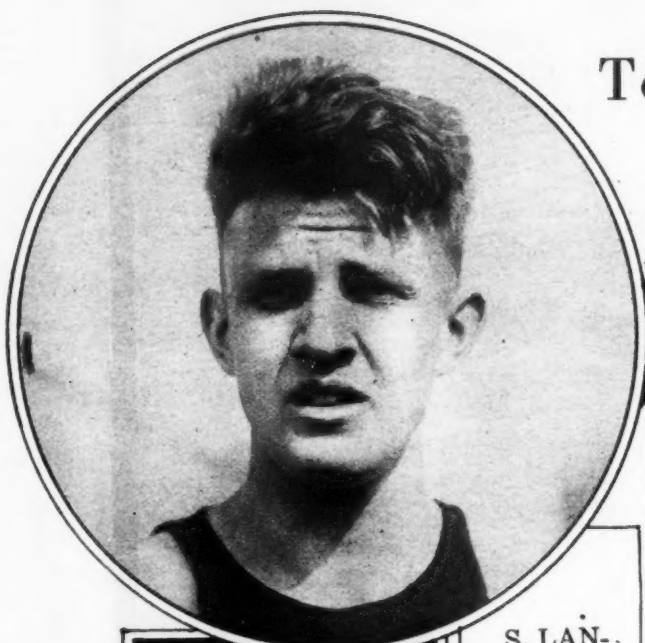


GREEK TROOPS AT SMYRNA ON THE MARCH TO ATTACK THE FORCES OF MUSTAPHA KEMAL.

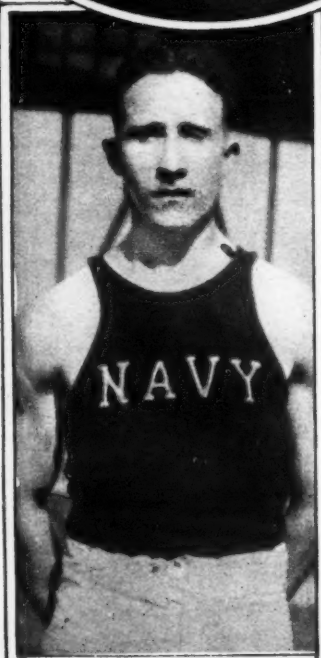
Team of Athletic Stars Picked the United States at the Games at Antwerp, B



P. J. McDONALD
N. Y. A. C.
Shot put and
56-pound
weight



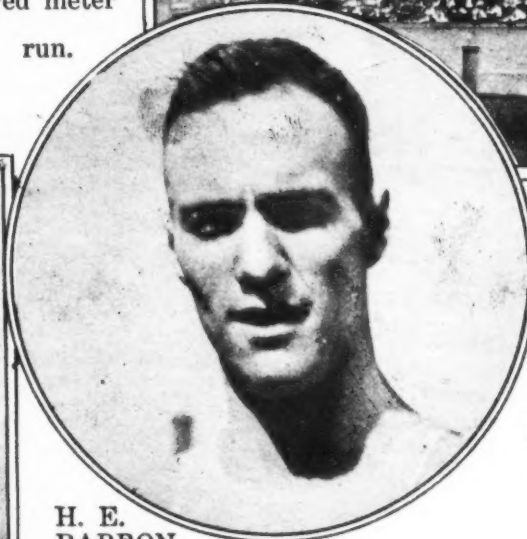
**S. LAN-
DERS**
Chicago
A. A.
Hop, step
and
jump.



F. J. SHEA
U. S. Navy.
Four hun-
dred meter
run.



F. K. FOSS
Chicago A. A.
Pole vault.
Cleared the
bar at 13 feet 1
inch, new nation-
al record.



H. E. BARRON
Meadowbrook, Pa.
120-yard hurdles. 15 1-5 sec-
onds.



H. H. BROWN
Boston A. C.
5,000-meter
run.



**BRUTUS HAMIL-
TON,**
U. of M.
Decathlon
with 7.022
points.



JOHN MURPHY
Multnomah
A. C.
High jump.
Broke
record.



JOIE RAY
Illinois A. C.
1,500-meter
run.



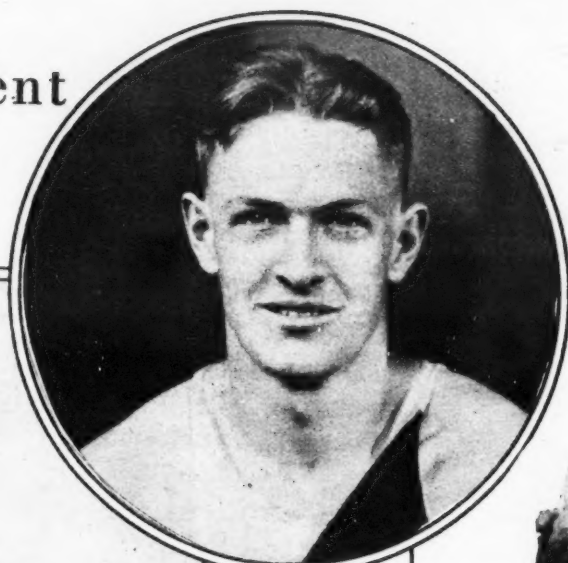
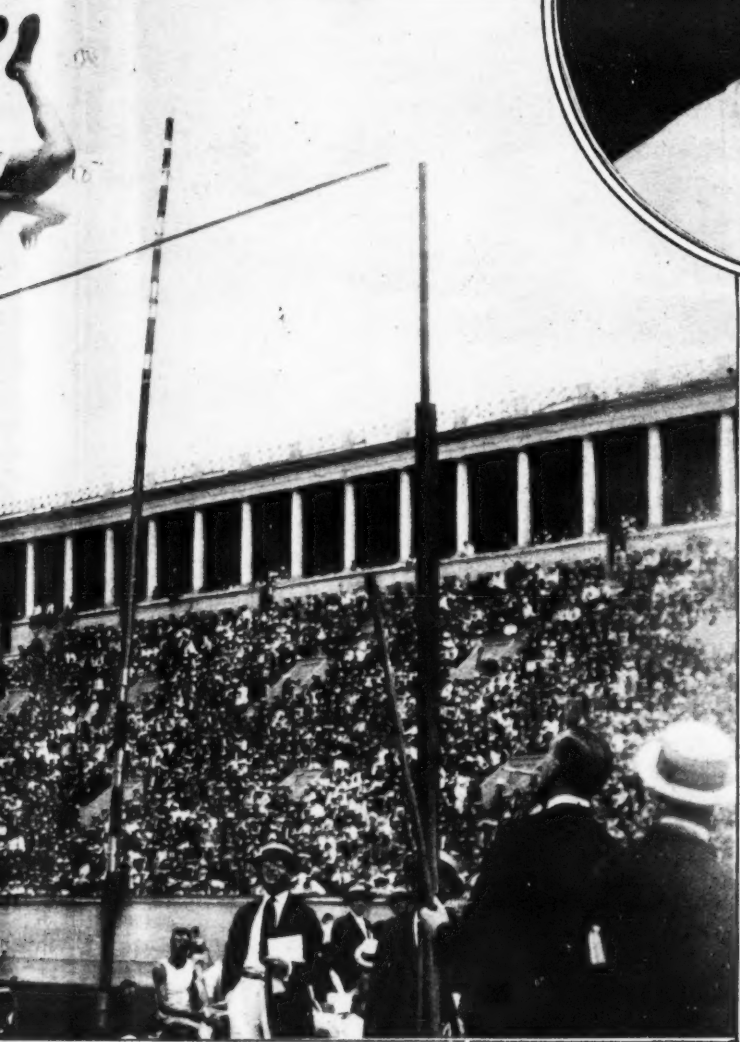
LOREN MURCHISON
N. Y. A. C.
100-yard dash, in 10 seconds
flat.



F. W. FALLER
Dorchester C.
10,000-meter run.



Picked to Represent at the Olympic erp, Belgium



K. C.
BART-
LETT
U. of O.
Discus
throw.



A. R.
POPE
U. of W.
Discus
throw.
Broke the
record.

P. J. RYAN
Loughlin
Lyceum.
Hammer
throw.



F. F. LOOMIS

Chicago A. A.

400-meter hurdles.

Time: 55

seconds.

EARL EBY

Chicago A. C.

800-meter run.

Time: 1:55.

(Photos © Interna-
tional.)

THE final tryouts of the Olympic games, which are to take place in Antwerp, Belgium, occurred on Saturday, July 17, at the Harvard Stadium. It was a notable sport event, and several records were broken in the competitions. It resulted in a team of 132 stars being chosen to represent this country at Antwerp. The games are to take place next month, and the team will sail as soon as arrangements can be completed.

The Olympic games as at present carried on take their name from, and are to a certain extent a revival of, the Greek games held at Olympia, dating back to 776 B. C. Those, however, were purely national games in which none but Greeks could compete. The prize offered to the winner was simply a wreath of laurel, but this was cherished as one of the greatest civic distinctions. The games comprised track and field events, running, jumping, boxing, and chariot races and occurred every four years. The present revival of the games date back to 1896, when the first of the new Olympic contests was held at Athens. Since that time they have been held at Paris, at St. Louis, and other cities at four-year intervals, and have included as contestants the choicest athletes of most of the civilized nations.

The Americans have been consistent winners of the majority of events in all the previous Olympic contests, and it is confidently expected that the great majority of events at Antwerp will be carried off by our athletes. This prediction is justified by the remarkable records made in the preliminary contests. Two American and three title meet records were broken. There has been no time in the history of this country when such a collection of scintillating stars has been gathered at any one athletic field.



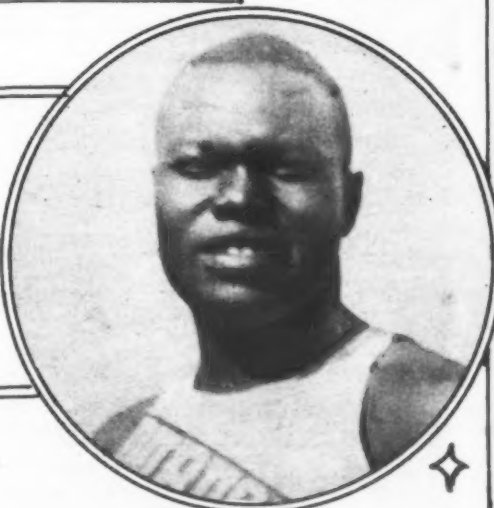
W. PLANT

Morningside

A. C.

3,000-meter

walk.



SOL BUTLER,

Dubuque Univ.

Broad jump. Broke
record with 24 feet 8
inches.

M. S. ANGIER

Illinois A. C.

Javelin throw.

Broke record,

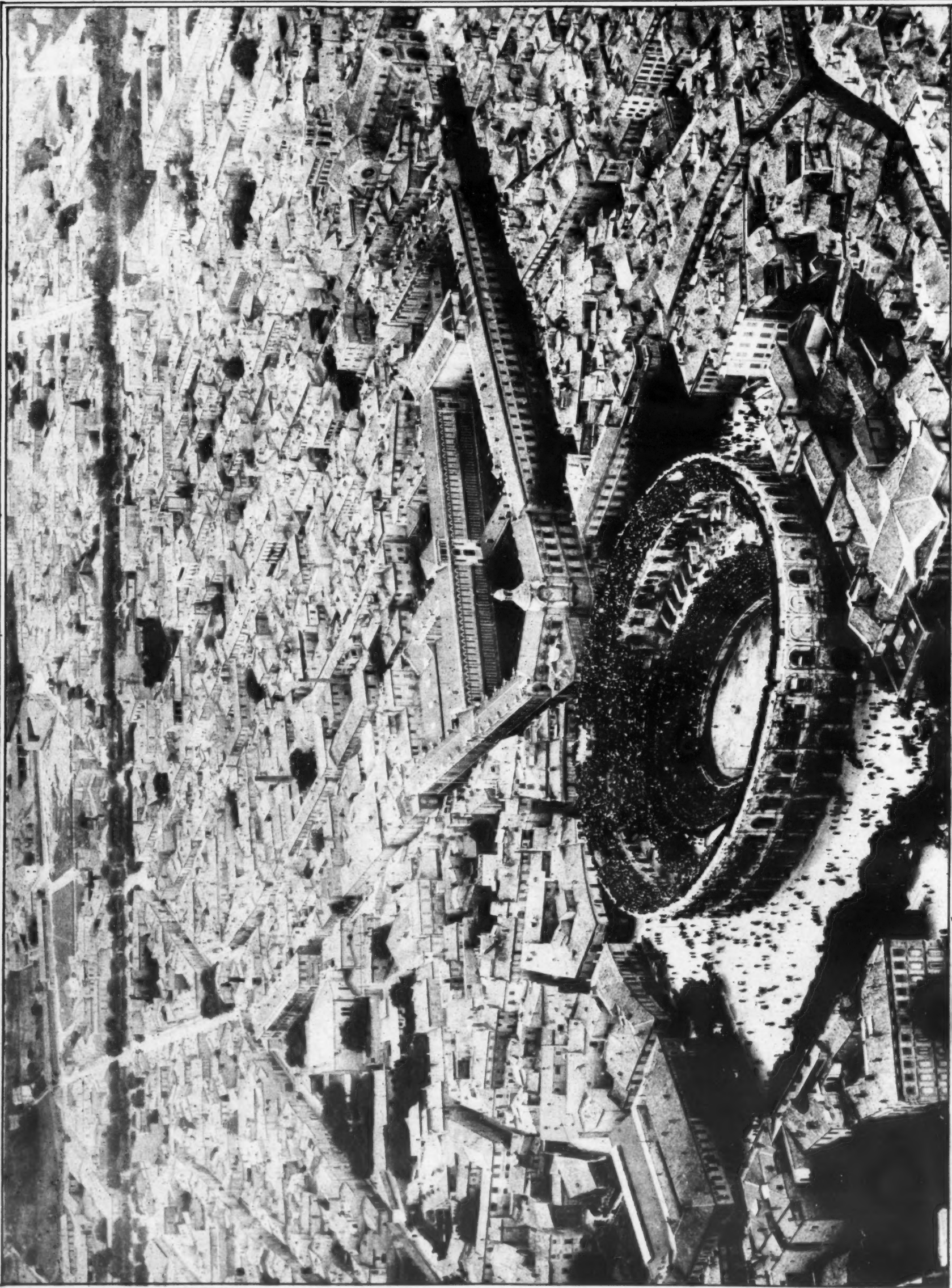
with 192 feet

10¾ inches.

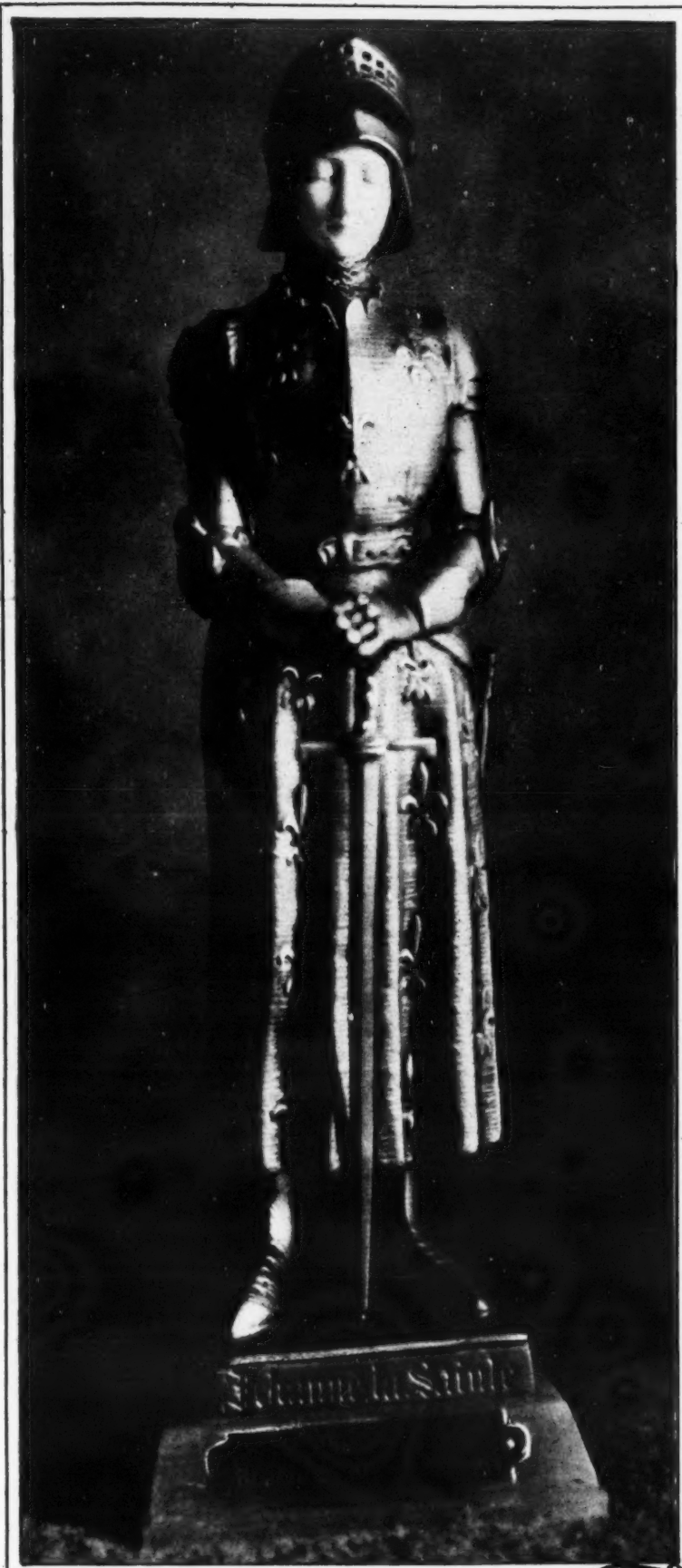


View From S k y o f Bullring at Nimes, F r a n c e

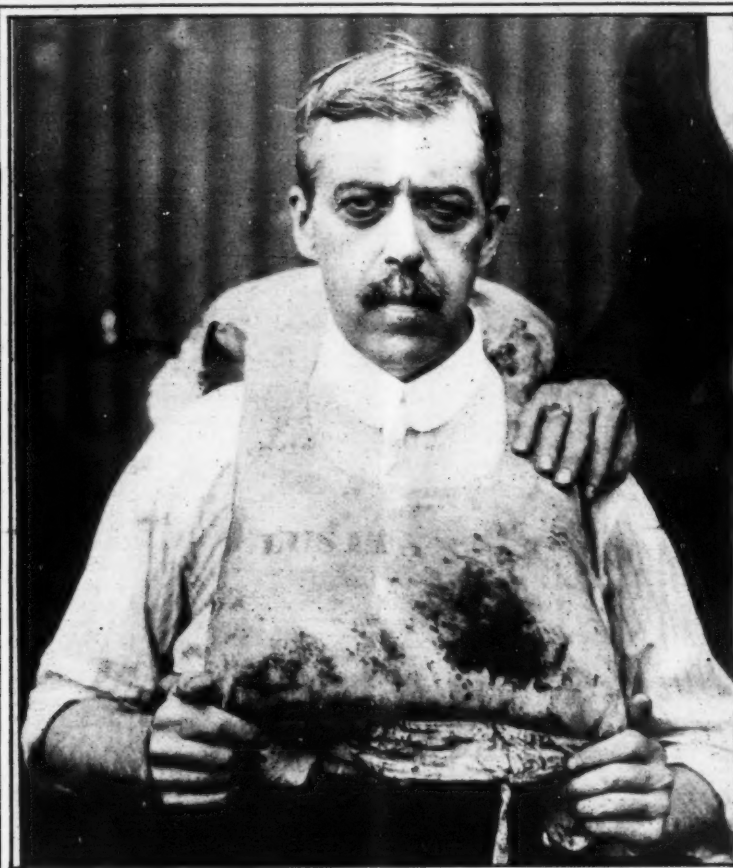
STRIKING photograph taken from an airplane of the amphitheatre at Nimes, France, while a bullfight was in progress. The height forbade a clear picture of what was going on in the ring, but the immense throng of spectators tier on tier can be plainly seen. The amphitheatre at Nimes is a relic of the days when the Romans were masters of Gaul, and dates back to the second century of the Christian era. It is only second to the Colosseum at Rome. It is now used for bullfights, the liking for which has been transferred from Spain to some parts of France. It is fittingly used for a bullring, as there are many points of resemblance between that sport and the games of the old Roman arena. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



Flashlights



Replica of the famous statue of Joan of Arc in the Cathedral of Rheims. It was recently presented to Major Henry du Bollet of Dallas, Texas, American Red Cross representative in Rheims, by the authorities of that city as a mark of appreciation of his help in the work of reconstruction. The statuette is of bronze.
(© American Red Cross Official.)



Life belt from the ill-fated Lusitania, shown on the man who found it floating off the end of a pier in Philadelphia. It is estimated that it must have traveled 11,000 miles. It was covered with seaweed and one arm-strap was broken.

(© International.)

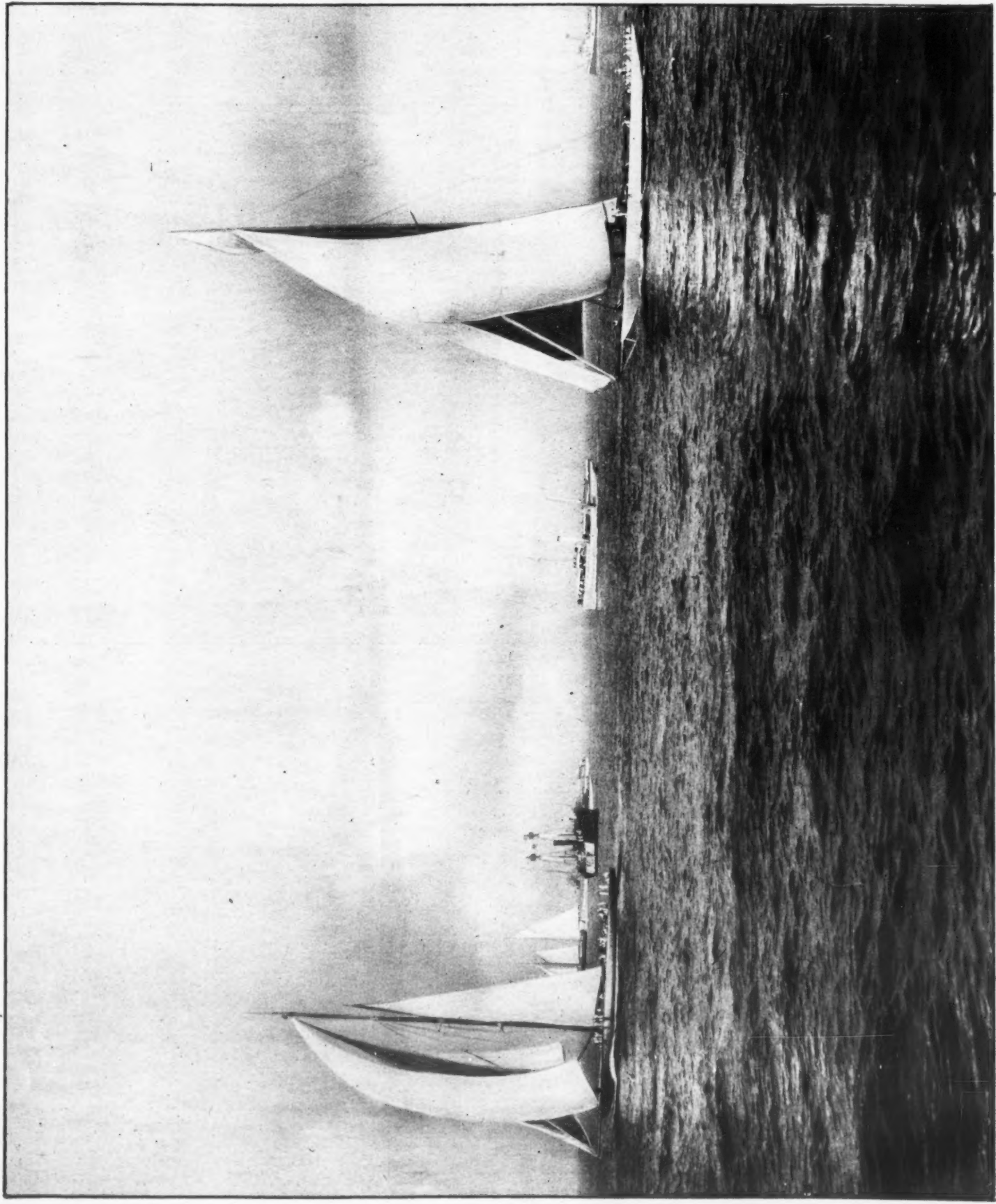


Symbolic picture shown at Zion City, Ill., July 13, representing the figure of "Zion." The giant figure was 372 feet long and was composed of two bands, a white-robed choir of about 500 members, 750 school children, 50 Zion Guards, and 100 robed officers. The sword is made of 125 Bibles, all opened up.



That the housing shortage is not confined to New York is shown by this photograph of a van in London, in which a family has packed up its belongings and is going about hunting for a dwelling. The London Housing Bond Committee has undertaken to help the nomadic family.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

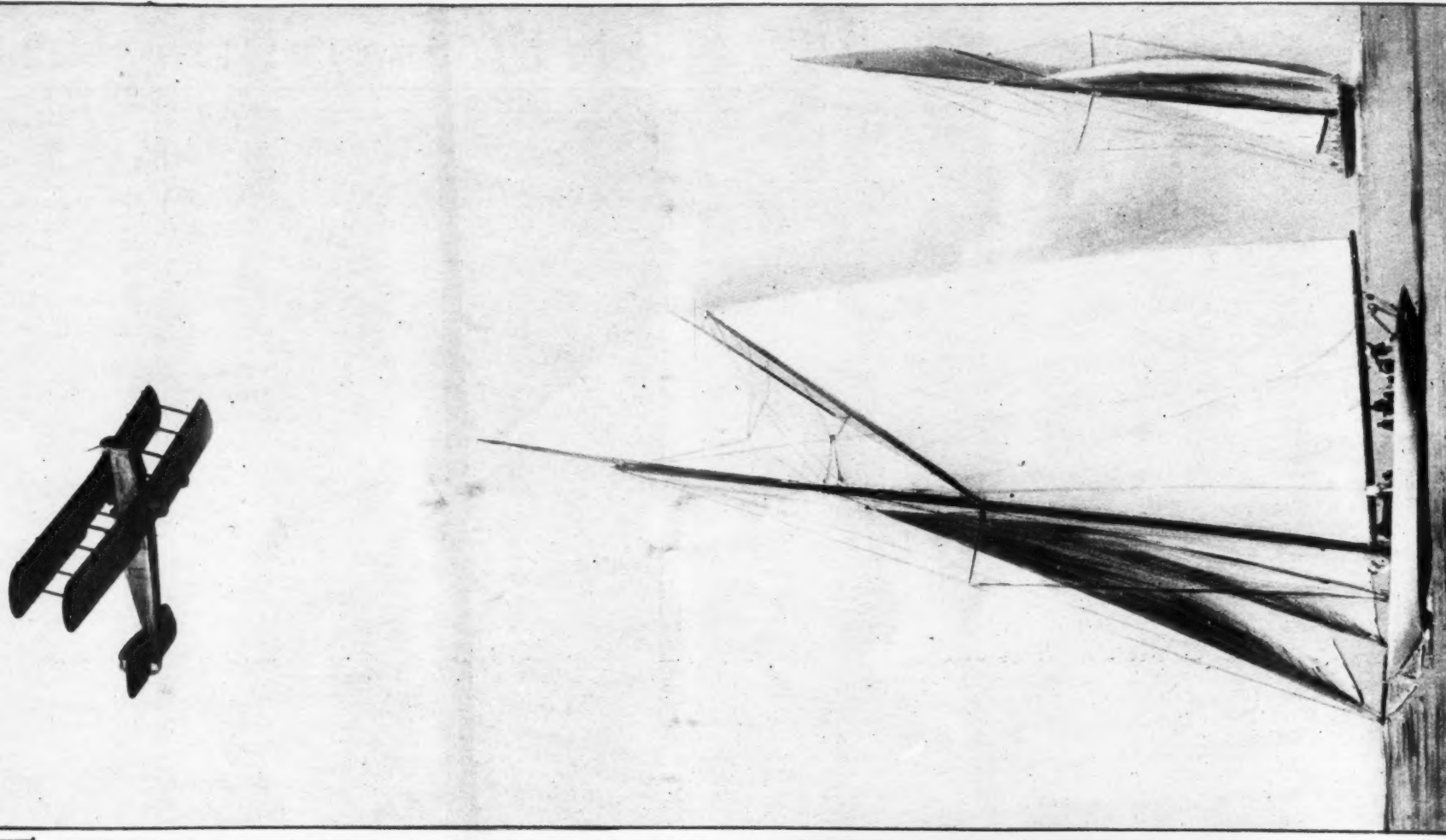
Third Race of Cup Series Won by the Resolute



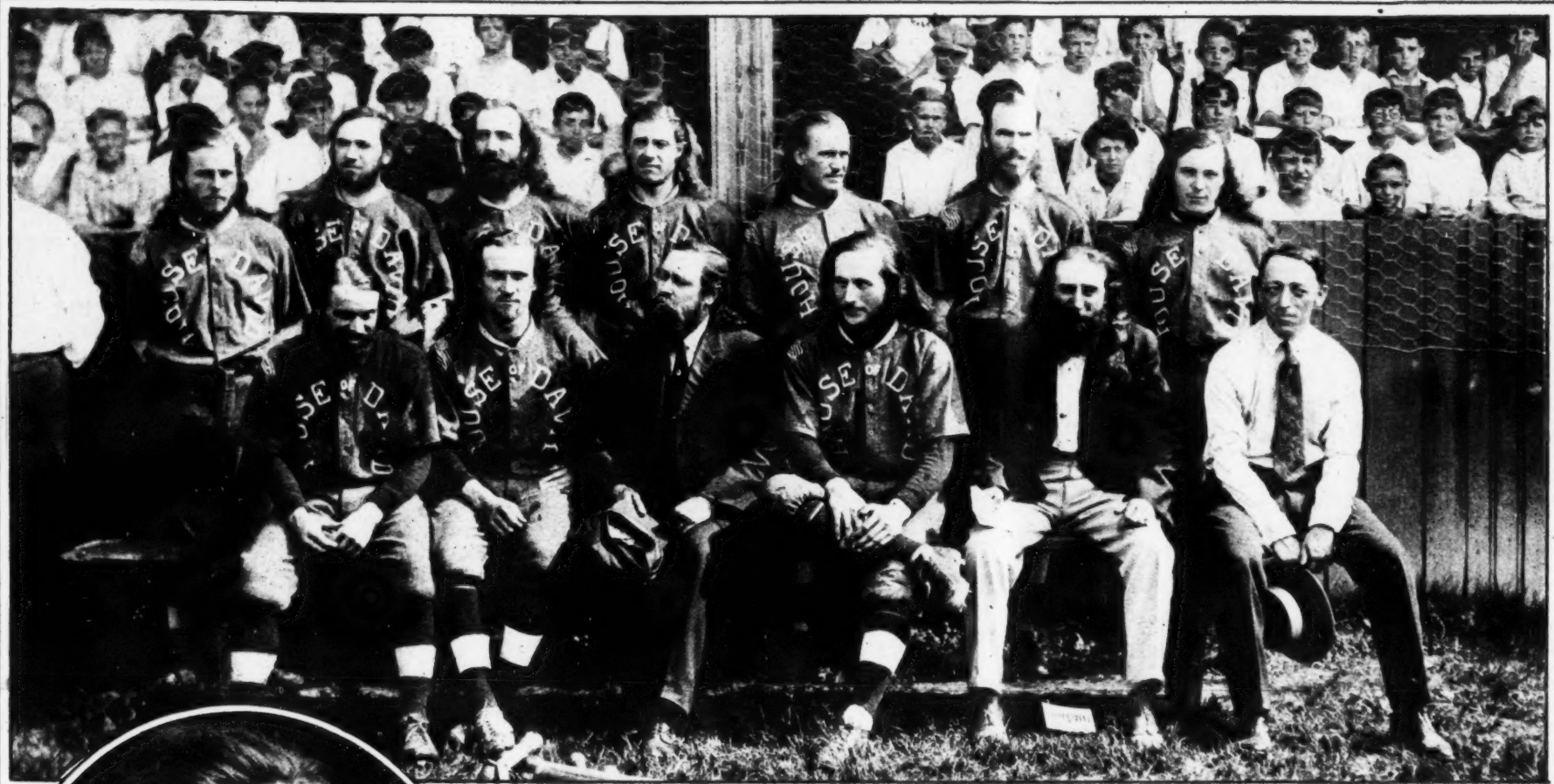
Shamrock leading the Resolute as both yachts neared the finish. The third of the series of international yacht races for the possession of the America's Cup was sailed July 21 and resulted in a victory for the Resolute. The race was very close and exciting, and a remarkable feature was that it was sailed in the same time to a second by both yachts. The Shamrock got off to a nineteen second start and swept over the finish line exactly nineteen seconds ahead of the Resolute. The latter won on her time allowance of 7 minutes 1 second. The race was fifteen miles to windward and return.

Resolute turning the mark fifteen miles out. She did this nearly two minutes before the Shamrock. Note airplane overhead.

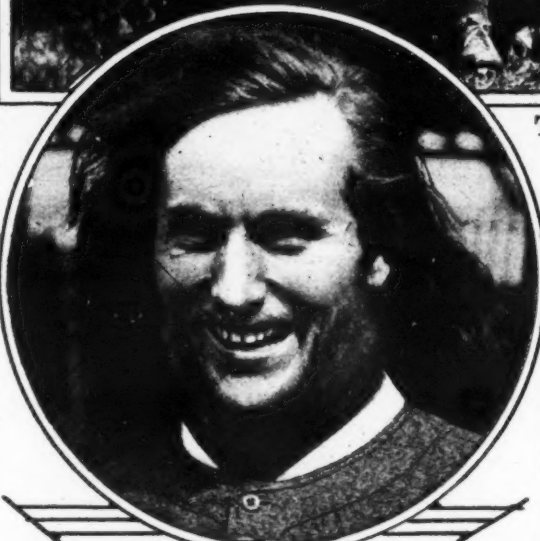
(Photos © Paul Thompson.)



Long-Haired Team That Plays Snappy Baseball



THE HOUSE OF DAVID BASEBALL TEAM THAT IS MAKING A ROUND OF THE COUNTRY AND PLAYING FIRST-CLASS BALL WITH SEMI-PROFESSIONAL NINES. THEY BELONGS TO A RELIGIOUS SECT THAT REQUIRES THEM TO WEAR THEIR HAIR LONG.
(© International.)



P. MOONEY
Crack pitcher of the House of David team, who has been eagerly sought after by big league teams.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A UNIQUE series of pictures is here presented showing a remarkable baseball team that is making the round of the country and putting up fast ball against the best of the semi-professional teams. They belong to the House of David, a quaint religious sect that has its headquarters in Benton Harbor, Mich. One of the requirements of the sect is that the members must not cut their hair or beards, and the pictures show that this has been fully complied with by the members of the team. They present a striking contrast to the clean shaven and closely cropped athletes that make up the nines of the major leagues. But hair was a help rather than a handicap to Samson, and these athletes have proved that they are antagonists worthy of respect on the baseball diamond. Some of them are such phenomenal players that the major leagues have pursued them with offers of "big money" if they would sign up. Mooney, the pitcher, and Hannaford, the first baseman, have been offered \$25,000 and \$30,000, respectively, to play in the majors.



Mooney, the pitcher of the House of David team, snapped just after he had delivered a ball to the batter. He has a mighty arm and a full assortment of troublesome curves and drops.
(© International.)



CLOSE PLAY IN A PRACTICE GAME, WITH ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE TEAM SLIDING INTO SECOND AND MAKING IT.
(© International.)



Hannaford, the star first baseman of the House of David, going up in the air to gather in a high throw.
(© International.)

Centres of the Most Serious Irish Disorders



IRELAND still continues under a reign of terror. Killings are of almost daily occurrence, and the methods of repression thus far adopted by the British Government have proved wholly ineffective to restore order to the distracted country. A recent tragedy was the killing of Colonel Smyth, a one-armed veteran of the war and wearer of the Victoria Cross, who was shot to death at the country club in Cork on July 17. A band of fourteen armed men entered the building, inquired for Smyth and when he started to rise fired a volley which killed him instantly. None of the assassins have been arrested, and if they were it is doubtful whether any jury that could be assembled in Cork would convict. One of the most difficult tasks that the British Government has to face in Ireland is to secure the conviction by Irish juries of any one concerned in outrages. In many cases it is difficult to secure a panel of jurors, and even when the jury is actually formed a verdict of guilty is impossible to secure, even when the evidence is overwhelmingly against the prisoner.

The scene of the latest hostilities has been transferred from Londonderry to Cork. On the night of July 18 the city was plunged into terror as a result of street fighting, in which Sinn Feiners and British soldiers participated. Two men were killed, some forty were wounded and, it was reported, though afterward denied, that bombs had been used to blow up motor lorries loaded with soldiers.

GENERAL VIEW OF CORK, IRELAND, NOW TORN BY REVOLT.



Carlisle Square in Londonderry, the favorite battle ground of the Unionists and Sinn Feiners in the nightly encounters that for more than a week kept the city in terror. Machine guns swept the streets before the town was brought finally under control.

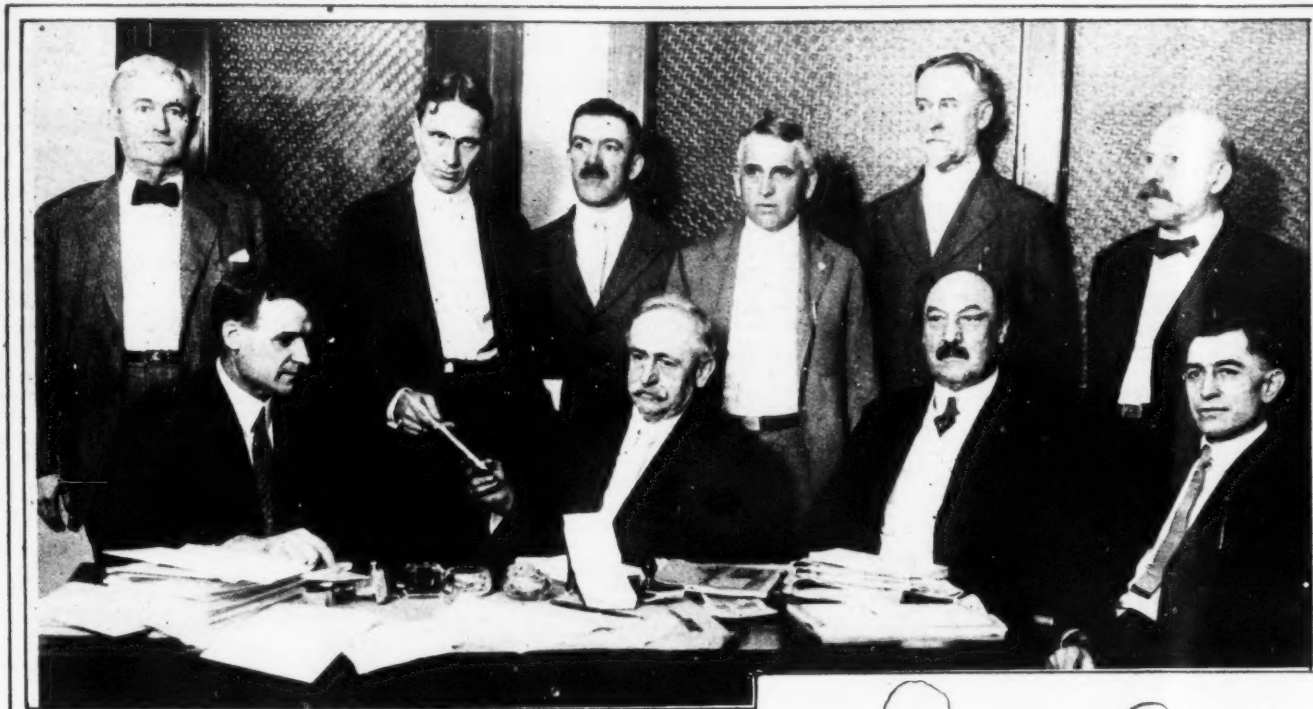
Children are children the world over and the passions and hatreds of their parents cannot subdue their spirits. Some of them are here shown keeping company with British soldiers at a sandbag barricade.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



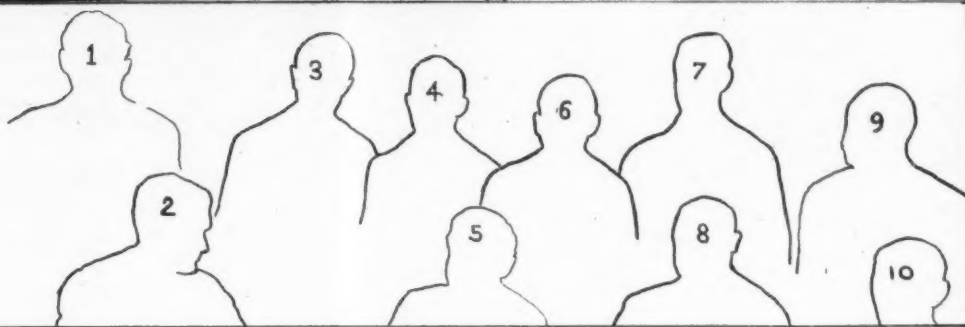
Labor Board and Union Leaders

THE wage award to railway workers was made public by the Labor Board on July 20. An amount of \$600,000,000 was allowed as a wage rise. This amount will not be borne wholly by the railways, because it is retroactive to May 1, and the increase must be paid by the Government between May 1 and Sept. 1, at which latter date the Government guarantee expires. The average rise in wages amounts to about 22%, and is so apportioned that the lowest-paid workers get the greatest increases. The award names specifically the classes of labor that are to be benefited, and the members of the so-called outlaw unions who struck in defiance of their recognized leaders are not included. The general feeling of the employees after the award had been announced was one of dissatisfaction, but the heads of the various unions reserved any expression of opinion.



Representatives of the Railway Labor Unions conferring with the members of the U. S. Railway Labor Board. They are (1) Timothy Shea, Vice President of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Albert Phillips of Labor Board; (3) B. M. Jewell, President of the R. E. of A. F. L.; (4) E. H. Fitzgerald of Railway Conductors; (5) Judge R. M. Barton, Chairman, Board; (6) E. J. Mamion, of R. R. Trainmen; (7) Dr. C. Neill, Sec. S. E. Ass'n R. R.; (8) W. L. Park, of Board; (9) L. E. Sheppard, of Railway Conductors, and (10) A. O. Wharton, Board.

(© International.)



Happenings at Home and Abroad

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Paris this year with imposing ceremonies. The photograph shows the group at the monument of Washington in the French capital. A wreath has just been placed at the foot of the statue by General Tauffliet, a Senator from the Lower Rhine, who had come to Paris for that purpose on behalf of Alsace-Lorraine. The tribute was designed to honor the memory of Washington, of the United States, and of the American soldiers who came to the aid of France in her extremity.

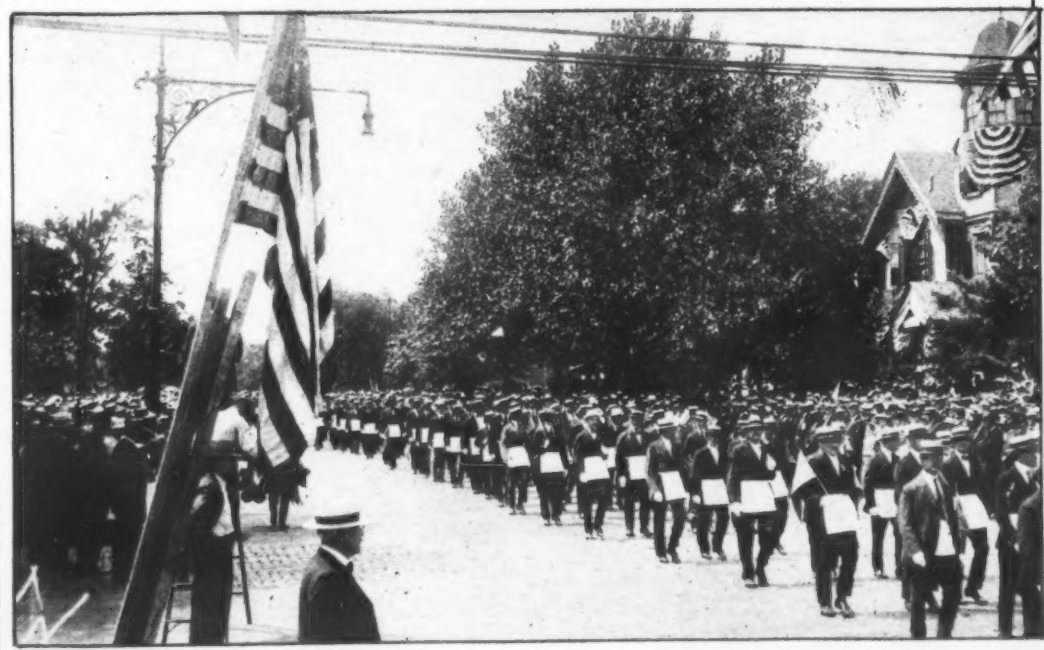
A feature of the exercises was a procession of children who bore banners with inscriptions thanking America for the aid that had been rendered to the fatherless children of France.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT

American financier who died from heart disease in Paris, France, July 22, at the age of 70. He was prominent in railroad management. His wife and two sons and his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, were at his bedside when he died. His body will be brought to America.



Brooklyn Masons in a parade to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of the Ridgewood Masonic Temple, being erected at Gates Avenue and Bushwick Parkway. Several thousand Masons were in line. The new building when completed is expected to be one of the ornaments of the city.

(© International.)

Polish Military Situation a Serious One as the Bolshevik



POLISH PEASANTS FLEEING BEFORE THE BOLSHEVIST INVASION. THEY ARE CROWDING THE ROADS THAT LEAD TO THE POLISH CAPITAL.



DEVASTATION LEFT IN THE WAKE OF THE SOVIET ARMIES AS THEY SWEEP LIKE A SWARM OF LOCUSTS OVER THE POLISH BORDER, DESTROYING CITIES IN THEIR PATH.

THE Bolsheviks, in their westward push, have reached the vicinity of the former Russo-German battle line on the western edge of the Pripiet marshes. Here the Poles are making a stand, and heavy fighting is in progress at various points.

The Bolsheviks have brought up armored trains from the railroad leading southwest from Minsk and along another railroad extending through the marshes from Mozir and Kalenkovitch.

In this region the Bolsheviks have reached where the railroad gauge changes from the Russian broad to the standard gauge, which will handicap the Bolsheviks if they attempt immediately to continue eastward, should they be able to pass the old Russo-German dead line. Lida, about sixty miles south of Vilna, where the railroad gauge also changes, is now in the hands of the Bolsheviks, and latest reports say that there is fighting south of Lida, some Bolshevik detachments having crossed the River Niemen in the region of Novogrodek.

The Bolshevik sweep across Lithuania is giving the Soviet forces the possession of a rich harvest, as they are occupying thousands of acres planted by the Poles, the grain and hay now standing in stacks. When they took Vilna they came into possession of seven carloads of American beans, which the American Relief Association was unable to evacuate owing to the railroads being crowded with refugees.

The food in the warehouses at Bielsostok, stored there for use of the children who are fed by the American Relief Association, is being loaded upon cars for shipment to a safer place. The refugees in the Bielsostok region are also being removed as a precautionary measure.

It is said in Polish quarters that the retreat on the northern front is being continued in an orderly way, according to plan. The Poles, it is declared, lost little rolling stock and not a single working locomotive.

In military circles it was stated that identification of prisoners from various Russian units had shown that in excess of eight Bolshevik divisions were on the front, more than half of them on the front line, the others in support. On the northern front the reserve divisions are being moved westward on the heels of the advancing troops, while in other sectors they are being brought forward as the needs demand.



GENERAL WRANGEL
Cossack commander, who has been opposing the Soviet forces in the south of Russia after the collapse of Denikin.



Polish troops from the Province of Poznan passing in review before entraining to go to the help of their sorely pressed comrades.

Polish women of Lemberg organized to man artillery to repel the invading Soviet forces. They are full of war-like ardor and enthusiasm.



Invasion Sweeps Over Her Fields and Cities



Polish marines manning artillery on an armored gunboat on the River Beresina. Fighting has been in progress there for several weeks to prevent the Bolshevik forces from crossing.



GENERAL LESNIEWSKI
Polish Minister of War. His task has been an arduous one because the Polish Army, while able to furnish all the men required, is deficient in arms and munitions. It has appealed for these to the Allies.

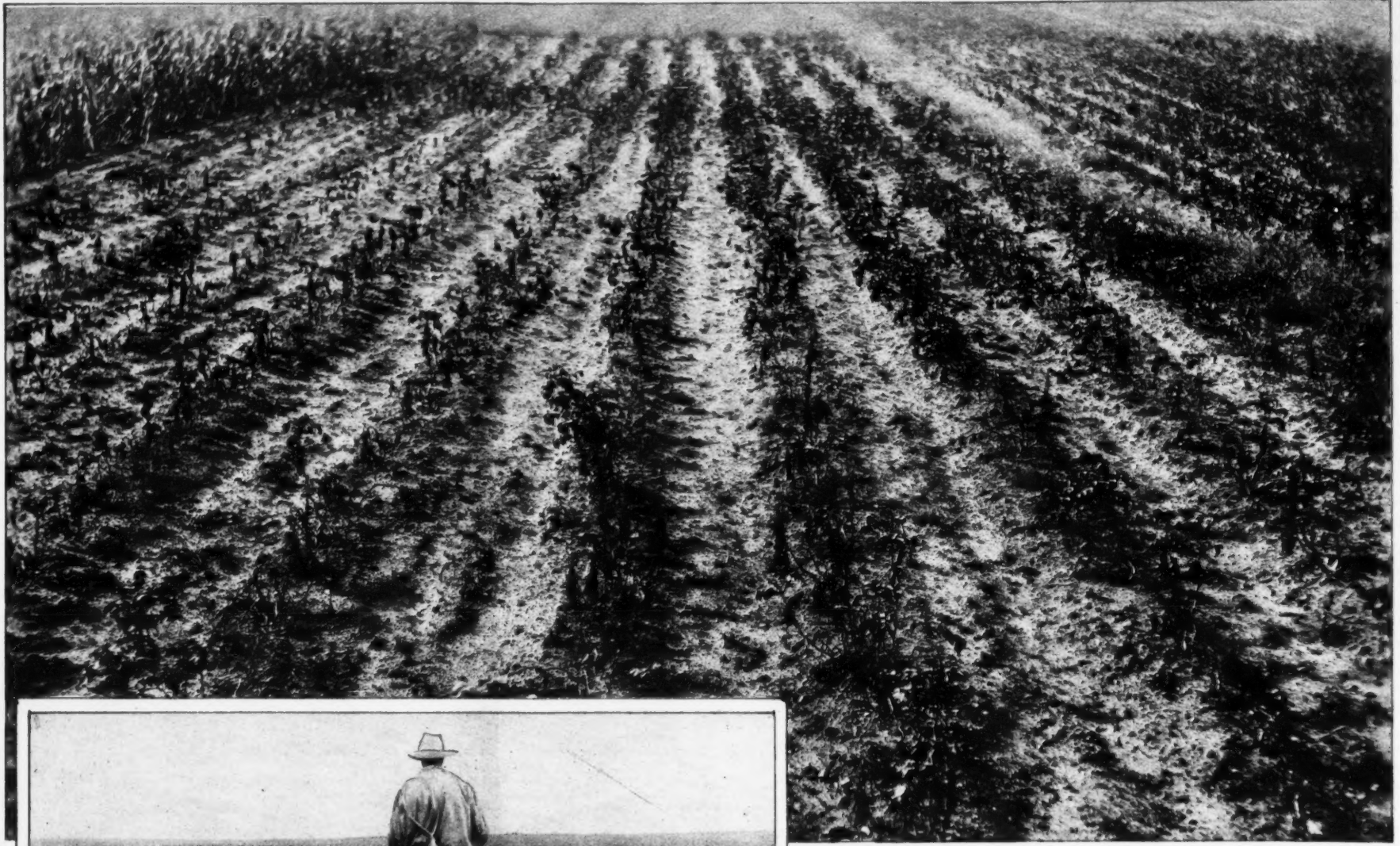


COLONEL SIKORSKI DIRECTING THE DEFENSE OF THE POLISH TROOPS IN THE PRIPET REGION.



GENERAL GANDZIELSKI INSPECTING A REGIMENT OF POLISH TROOPS BEFORE THEY LEFT FOR THE VILNA FRONT. THE MEN ARE VETERANS WHO FOUGHT UNDER GENERAL HALLER IN THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Fight of the Farmers Against Insect Pests



POTATO FIELDS IN SOUTH JERSEY RUINED BY POTATO BUGS.



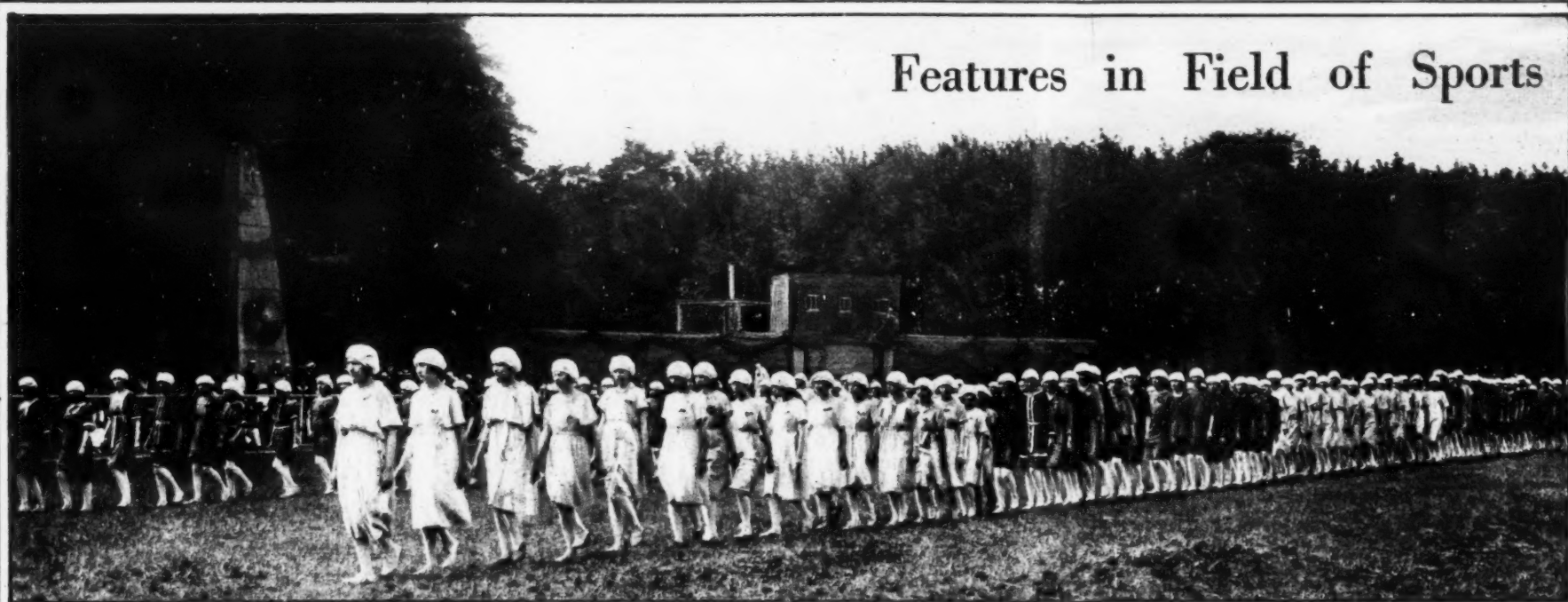
AN illustration of the beneficent work of spraying the fields to destroy pests is shown by the pictures on this page. The farmer may sow and plow, but his work comes to nothing if the activity of insect pests is unchecked. Two fields are here shown planted with potatoes; one has been subjected to the ravages of the potato bug and the result can be seen in what is practically a total loss of the crop; in the other the growing plants had been systematically sprayed with a mixture that is fatal to the potato bug and the prospects of a bumper crop are enormous.

SPRAYING MACHINE AT WORK IN POTATO FIELD, SPRAYING FOUR ROWS AT ONCE WITH CHEMICALS.



Flourishing potato field that has been well sprayed. Contrast it with upper picture.

Features in Field of Sports



Outdoor festival of the gymnastic school of De Joinville, Paris, under the patronage of Marshal Petain. The girl contestants are here seen making the round of the track before the actual events, which included racing, jumping, and hurdling, began.

(© Keystone View Co.)



Giant black sea bass which was caught off the coast at Catalina, California, by Mrs. Douglas King and Captain Barney Halstead, who are here seen standing beside their catch, which, as it hangs, is taller than either. It weighed 210 pounds, and was only landed after a terrific struggle that tested their strength and endurance to the utmost.

(© Keystone View Co.)

Running race of Tokio Young Woman's Association, in which the winner is seen reaching the tape after an exciting contest. Among the ways in which Japan is following the example of the Occidental nations is included athletics, to which great attention is being devoted.



Annual contest held at the Tidal Basin Bathing Beach at Washington, D. C., July 17. The two young ladies in front were the winners of silver cups. Miss Elizabeth Roach (left) won the prize for wearing the most attractive bathing suit, and Miss Edith M. Williams (right) for being declared the most beautiful girl. The judges were a portrait painter, an art critic, and a linguist, all of Washington.

(Amateur Photograph by Clyde L. Williamson.)





... and at famous ocean playgrounds

A fact: Fatima is steadily the largest-selling cigarette at all of these (and other) fashionable resorts:

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THE BREAKERS
THE MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM
THE TRAYMORE

Long Beach

THE NASSAU
NARRAGANSETT Pier
THE CASINO
Palm Beach
THE BREAKERS

—and even at the exclusive Newport Casino, Fatima's sales are equalled by those of only one other cigarette—an exceptionally high-priced brand.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

For a real reason—

"Just enough Turkish"

Expensive, straight Turkish cigarettes contain *too much* Turkish for steady smoking. They are over-rich and heavy. And many Turkish blends contain *too little* Turkish. They are disappointing in taste. Fatima, on the other hand, contains *"just enough Turkish"*—just enough to please the taste without raising any question of "how many"

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